

Yanks Win 2nd, Crush Dodgers 10-3

See Pages 10 and 12

WEATHER

Sunny
And
Cool

Daily Worker

★
Edition

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BRITISH WARSHIPS STALK JEWISH REFUGEE VESSELS



BRINGING BACK OUR DEAD: Army trucks loaded with caskets (top photo) bearing the remains of U.S. World War II dead to a dock at Liege, Belgium, as barges wait to carry them to the port of Antwerp, whence they will be shipped to their next-of-kin in this country. Below, the U.S. Army transport Joseph V. Connolly waits for the hallowed cargo.

RAF Planes Hunt 3500 Seeking Haven

JERUSALEM, Oct. 1 (UP).—Six British destroyers raced out of Haifa early today to intercept two American-manned refugee ships reported to be seeking to land 3,596 Jews in northern Palestine under cover of darkness tonight.

Scores of RAF planes also took off to help track down the two ships, which Jewish underground sources said were depending on speed rather than secrecy to slip through the British blockade and put their passengers ashore in the area of Naqura, on the Palestine-Lebanon border.

Hundreds of men from the Jewish underground army Haganah took up positions along the northern coast to help spirit the immigrants away from the British if they succeeded in landing.

The British army, countering the underground's preparations, deployed troops in the northern area and readied a number of buses to transport the refugees to Haifa if the ships are missed at sea.

The two vessels are the Northlands, carrying 2,045, and the Paducah, carrying 1,551 refugees. They sailed through the Dardanelles from the Black Sea port of Burgas in Bulgaria Sunday night. Both reportedly were American-owned and largely manned by Americans.

British forces in the Mediterranean kept watch for two other blockade runners believed capable of carrying 8,000 more illegal immigrants to the Holy Land.

The vessels were reported to be 4,500-ton sister ships, The Pan Crescent and the Pan York, both owned by the F. & B. Shipping Company of Panama, successor to the Weston Trading Co. of New York. The Weston was the owner of the President Warfield, renamed the Exodus 1947, which brought 4,500 Jews into Palestinian waters. They were intercepted and returned to Hamburg.

The Pan Crescent reportedly passed through the Dardanelles from the Black Sea yesterday while the Pan York slipped through the Straits of Gibraltar several days ago. Both were reported sailing empty and it was believed they would take on refugees at some southern European port.

Secret City Hall Meet Held to Fight PR

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WORLD EVENTS

USSR Charges State Dep't Attempt to Defeat Ukraine Violates UN Charter

By Joseph Starobin

The Soviet Union charged last night that the American attempt to defeat the Ukraine for a seat on the United Nations Security Council violates the UN charter and "constitutes a blow at international cooperation." The Soviet delegation issued a formal statement of protest against the Anglo-American campaign to defeat the Ukraine and elect India to succeed Poland on the Security Council. The statement declared the principle of geographical distribution of seats on the Council was outlined in the UN charter, and should not be upset.

"INDISPUTABLE RIGHT"

It added that the Slav states have an "indisputable right" to be represented among the six small countries which are on the 11-nation Council.

The United Nations lived through one of the ugliest days in its short history yesterday—especially difficult and painful for an American to match. Through the maze of complicated elections for the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council, one fact stands out: our country is playing a nasty role, stubbornly striving to humiliate the Soviet Union to the point where the UN Charter is being violated and most other countries are aghast at our tactics.

Almost all afternoon the correspondents—some of them cynical, some of them miserable—watched the Yanks smash the Dodgers over the television sets in the bar. But the Yanks were not winning at the General Assembly. They were making themselves hated.

It was altogether a perfect irony for Sen. Arthur Vandenberg to choose this day to visit the UN. "I just have a grandstand seat here," said the senator, flicking his cigar in the delegates' lounge as though it were the United States Senate.

DEADLOCK CONTINUES

Two ballots in the morning failed to resolve the deadlock between the Soviet Ukraine and India for the 11th seat on the Security Council. The Ukraine has 32, six short of the two-thirds majority and India has 24. Earlier, it was 31 to 23. On Tuesday, seven ballots showed a similar result.

And the elections for the Economic and Social Council, in which Poland narrowly made the sixth seat with 39 votes on the fourth ballot, also had the consequence of tightening the fight for the Security Council post.

When the Assembly could not choose among the Philippines, Norway, Siam and Costa Rica for two seats on the Trusteeship Council, all voting was adjourned until next week.

Let me explain first, and then I

New Features In 16-Page Daily

The new 16 page Daily Worker on Oct. 14 will inaugurate a two-page entertainment-cultural feature section, under the editorship of Barnard Rubin, whose popular Broadway Beat column will continue in its usual back-page spot.

The new feature section will include daily film reviews, a daily radio column, daily Hollywood and movie studio notes, a daily book review and news column including two reviews each week by Samuel Sillen, well-known writer and critic; a daily column on the theater, including regular reviews, a music column, other features and news of interest to the reader and—three times a week—Ted Tinsley.

will go back to the main issue. Six nations were scheduled for the ECOSOC—the USSR and the United Kingdom (for reelection); Brazil to replace Cuba; Denmark to replace Norway; India for Canada's seat, and Poland for Czechoslovakia's.

After the deadlock on the Ukraine and India, the Assembly went ahead with Economic Council balloting. The USSR and the UK were reelected with 45 and 49 votes respectively; Brazil got 55; and Denmark 45.

LEFT INDIA OUT

On the second ballot, Australia pushed to the fore, winning the fifth seat with 39 votes. Then came a heated contest between Iran and Poland with the latter winning on the fourth, garnering 39 votes. But all this had the result that no place was left for India at all, and this reinforced the determination of Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit to remain in the Security Council race.

STATE DEPT. TRICKERY

And here is where more skullduggery on the part of the State Department's end came in. The United States made it known it would have only Czechoslovakia and no other Eastern European state.

The reasons are obvious: Washington would like to smash the Communist-liberal coalition in that country, take advantage of the strains within it, and perhaps create situations in which Czechoslovakia would not vote with the USSR in the Council.

Late Monday night, the Slav states met and decided that they could not play along with the American game; they could not accept dictation as to which of them was suitable to Washington.

Instead they decided on the Soviet Ukraine. A Soviet spokesman informed the Latin Americans of this choice Tuesday morning, urging them to respect the unwritten agreement that each region has the right to choose its own delegate for the Council. Jan Marsaryk, of Czechoslovakia, went around assuring everyone that his country did not desire the election.

HAD OTHER IDEAS

But the State Department had other ideas. On the first balloting Argentina and Canada were elected with high votes; Czechoslovakia got eight votes which she did not want; just enough to deprive the Soviet Ukraine of the necessary two-third majority.

This left the Ukraine with 33, while India had 23. The place for southeastern Asia which India should have filled, taking Australia's seat, had now already gone to Canada. Having done this neat and nasty job, Secretary Marshall went off to the ball game.

From this point on, the United States backed India. Though the balloting is secret, it is clear the British Commonwealth countries supported the United States; the Arab states and Middle Eastern states felt that solidarity with India was at stake. However, this is the first time they have voted against the Soviet Union (usually the Arab states abstain on sharp American-Soviet rivalry) and their stand in this case is probably connected with the bargaining on Palestine.

BACKED UKRAINE

On the other hand, France and China backed the Soviet Ukraine.

The UN Security Council deadlock on the admission of new members continued at Lake Success yesterday afternoon. Although Bulgaria was recognized by the United States yesterday and diplomatic relations established, US delegate Warren Austin objected to Bulgaria's admission to the United Nations. The US has previously objected to Hungary.

The Soviet Union, which wants Finland, Italy and the three Balkan states admitted together, again indicated its refusal to admit these members one by one, arguing that the Potsdam agreement provides for the admission of all.

So have the Scandinavian states and a large majority of the Latin Americans. This can be explained first by a general desire to honor previous agreements, and—as far as Latin America goes—a certain reciprocity for the Soviet Union's respect of the Latin's choice on Argentina.

It is very significant that nine ballots have not shaken what amounts to a defiance of the United States among these countries. Nobody likes the fact that the State Department is trying to make the Soviet position untenable. "Even Geneva was never like this," said one old-timer in the delegates' lounge.

During the morning session, Andrei Vishinsky, chief Soviet spokesman, made an appeal to India to withdraw. This came after a statement by Mme. Pandit, who said she would not be a party to the trading of votes "in the market place" and insisted that southeastern Asia was being deprived of representation. Vishinsky made his statement in a clash with president Oscaldo Aranha who had already ruled that the Assembly must go on to the next point on the agenda.

The deadlock remains.

This is not merely a question of American-Soviet rivalry. It is a test of whether the United States insists on imposing its will on other nations and the UN as a whole; it is a question of whether the Charter and all previous agreements will be honored.

I asked one serious American newspaperman how he thought the thing could be resolved, and he answered with a grim snap in his voice: "All we have to do is to stop behaving like complete sons-of-bitches."

That about sums it up.



JAMES HAROLD WILSON, 31, has become head of Great Britain's Board of Trade, a post similar to our Secretary of Commerce.



Corridor Confab at UN: Representatives of the newest members of UN talk things over during a General Assembly recess at Flushing Meadows, N. Y. Pictured, left to right are Sir Mohammad Zafrullah Khan, Pakistan; George Wakim, Yemen delegation secretary, and Prince Seifullah Islam Abdullah, Yemen's spokesman. UN membership is now at 57.

HIS DEFENSE—YANK BAITING

Proof that anything can happen to a Dodger fan and usually does was furnished yesterday in Felony Court at the examination of Arthur Feinberg, 22, professed Dodger rooter charged with stealing eight World Series tickets from his boss, an ardent Yankee fan.

Feinberg, of 594 E. 141 St., employed at a printing establishment, admitted taking the tickets from his boss' desk, but said he did it only to keep him from attending the games and rooting for the Yanks.

"I couldn't stand anybody, even my boss, rooting against the Dodgers," he tearfully told the court.

Assistant District Attorney Paul F. Reilly, a Yankee fan himself, charged that Feinberg sold the tickets to the Newman Ticket Office, 502 Broadway, for \$48.30 and forged the name of his employer, Joseph Freundlich, on the transfer papers.

Reilly told the court "It's possible to conceive of a Dodger fan taking a Yankee fan's tickets for himself, but it's impossible to

conceive of him selling the tickets.

"Anyhow," he added, "the Yankees will win."

Benjamin Schmier, Legal Aid lawyer appointed by the court to defend Feinberg, was quick to take up the challenge.

"I'm glad to take the case," he told the judge. "The Dodgers will win the Series."

Magistrate Morris Rothenberg, disturbed at the impending battle, interposed: "I want to warn both of you gentlemen against making such reckless statements. I, naturally, am neutral, although of course I realize that might be an embarrassing statement to make in Brooklyn."

According to the police Feinberg was traced by Detectives Frank Naughton and Harry Fitzsimmons, who went to Yankee Stadium to see who was occupying the seats sold to Freundlich. The occupants, rooters for the Bronx Bombers, referred them to Newman's Ticket Office. There the forged papers led the cops to Feinberg.

He was paroled in his father's custody for trial in Special Sessions Court.

U.S. Communists Greet German Socialist Amity Party

BERLIN, Oct. 1, (UP)—Neues Deutschland, official newspaper of the Socialist Unity Party (SED) today carries a letter of greeting from the Communist Party of the United States.

The letter from the Communist Party to the SED was signed by William Z. Foster, chairman, and Eugene Dennis, general secretary. The text of the letter, as released by the Party's national headquarters yesterday, follows:

"Communist Party of United States greets and wishes success to Congress of Socialist Unity Party of Germany in bringing about effective mobilization and struggle for peace."

LABOR and the NATION

NMU Secretary Assails Red-Baiting, Urges Unity

By Bernard Burton

Ferdinand Smith, secretary of the CIO National Maritime Union, warned yesterday that the unity of the NMU is being undermined by "unprincipled attacks" which "have been accompanied by a red-baiting campaign unequalled since the infamous Mariners Club."

"The membership demands a united union!" the tall Negro official declared in his report to the convention.

The Mariners Club was a red-baiting clique which almost destroyed the union in 1939. Its organizers were later exposed as labor spies.

Reading of Smith's report followed the conclusion of president Joseph Curran's, which consumed almost the entire morning session.

LETTER FROM MURRAY

Earlier, the convention received a communication from Philip Murray, president of the CIO, which noted that labor is "under the most serious attack in the history of our country."

Murray called for action on the "political front" to defeat the Taft-Hartley law. He also asked the "encorsement" of the declaration of policy adopted at last year's CIO convention, "concerning the interference of outside groups" in union affairs.

Smith's report asserted that the "red-baiting campaign has opened the floodgates for all the disruptive, anti-union elements to intensify their efforts to weaken and destroy our union."

PLEA TO HEAL SPLIT

He called upon the delegates "to heal the split in the NMU by adopting a concrete, detailed program, and then directing the officers of the union to execute that program."

Those responsible for these attacks, Smith said, are a group of "disgruntled" officials who have refused to accept majority decisions of the union's national council on many issues. The council is the NMU's highest elective body between conventions.

"We have disunity on our side, and unity opposing us," Smith said, referring to the shipowners and maritime labor. He called for uniting the maritime unions and joint action of all labor.

Urging the boycott of the Taft-Hartley National Labor Relations Board, Smith declared that Big Business is "seeking the elimination of Communists from the labor movement" in order to "drive all progressives out" and to dictate to labor.

FOR THIRD PARTY

He placed responsibility on both the Democratic and Republican machines for the reactionary record of the 80th Congress and urged the building of "a new independent political movement behind a campaign to turn back to the progressive path of the Roosevelt administrations."

Devoted mainly to a discussion of the major issues facing the nation, especially maritime workers, the report:

- Cited "pro-fascist" threats to civil liberties.
- Projected a program for improving maritime conditions.
- Warned that Wall Street policy is headed towards depression and proposed an anti-crisis program.
- Charged that present U. S. policy is leading in "the direction of war" and is being dictated by monopoly interests. It called for a return to the Roosevelt foreign policy.
- Rapped the Truman-Marshall doctrine as designed to bolster reactionary governments abroad. He urged loans with no strings attached.
- Scored the "witch-hunting"

House Un-American Committee and the many contempt convictions, including that of Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party.

• Backed "Henry Wallace's leadership" in the fight to swing the Democratic Party back to progressive paths and urged support of third party movements.

CURRAN IN 1938

Delegates yesterday morning received copies of Curran's "open letter" of 1938, aimed at the Mariners Club.

The letter noted that this group, which was beating up officials and raiding union offices, "took the position that they were going to drive all the Communists out of the union." He wrote then that the red-baiting was "a smokescreen for their efforts to destroy the union because they cannot dominate it."

Curran, at that time, urged the members not to be "played for suckers." He noted that "they are fighting what they claim to be Communists," but were attacking "every progressive member who takes the floor and disagrees with their policy."

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NEW YORK

Goldstein Says No to Shanks Vets, But They Vow They'll Vote



SHANKS VILLAGE student-veterans tell Attorney General Nathaniel Goldstein they will register for the fall elections. Seated (left to right) are Jhan Robbins, Goldstein, Mrs. Betsy Carrow. Standing (left to right) Paul Fine, Harold Chown, Milton Carrow, Willard Knowlton, William J. Silag, Dr. Teru Hayashi, and Dr. Samuel Berg.

Representatives of Shanks Village student-veterans announced their intention of registering at the polls over the week-end, after an hour-long conference yesterday with Attorney General Nathaniel Goldstein at 80 Center St. office. The veterans and their wives are being barred from voting by the Dewey machine. Last week Goldstein told the Rockland County Board of Elections the students were not entitled to vote. He told them yesterday that the final decision rests with the local election board. He cited court cases to show that students are not considered residents.

Jhan Robbins, one of the eight at the conference, said afterwards that if the ex-GIs were challenged at the registration polls they would "take the case to court so as to vote on Election Day."

DEMOS WON'T INTERFERE

The Democratic Party of Rockland County has already announced it will not interfere with the veterans' attempts to register.

Robbins, 27-year-old veteran, is the Democratic - American Labor Party choice for councilman in Orangetown township. With the

support of Shanks Village, it is estimated, he has a good chance of winning.

Robbins said the opinion was asked for in order to deprive the veterans of their vote and "maintain the Republican supremacy in Rockland County."

The veterans revealed that on Saturday some "800 pregnant women, wives of the veterans" would proceed to the polls to register.

Willard Knowlton, president of the Shanks Village Residents Association, declared the fight for the ballot "was a non-partisan effort" and that the issue goes beyond Rockland County and Shanks Village.

LOOKS TO 1948

"About two to three million veterans in housing projects are affected," he asserted, "and if this opinion holds they will be prevented from voting not only this year but in the presidential election of 1948."

The veterans have set up a civil liberties committee composed of Republicans, Democrats and Laborites,

to wage the fight.

Goldstein, who met with the press after the conference, said he based his opinion on disfranchising the veterans on court decisions which ruled that students at dormitories were not considered residents.

Shanks Village veterans maintain they are residents of the Village since they have set up housekeeping there. There was some disagreement as to the outcome of the case of Bernard Hoffman at Syracuse University last year. According to Goldstein, the student was not permitted to vote, but according to veterans' counsel Carrow, Hoffman did vote.

Goldstein insisted the veterans could vote in their last permanent residence.

But many of them have not voted for several years and come from faraway states.

Present at the conference were, in addition to Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Carrow and Knowlton, Paul Fine, Dr. Teru Hayashi, Harold Chown and Wilber Silag.

Cop Arraigned For Shooting In Harlem

William M. Glynn, cop suspended from the force in connection with the shooting of Marshall Clemons, yesterday pleaded not guilty of assault before Judge George L. Donnellan in General Sessions Court.

Glynn, arrested by Deputy Inspector Thomas Boylan of the 10th Detective District for the Aug. 31 shooting, was accused of having fired at Clemons, a Negro, while Glynn was off-duty and drunk.

The near-fatal shooting occurred at 127 Street and Seventh Avenue where Glynn had been ordered out of a taxicab for being drunk and abusive. Driver Lovelace Hansard said Glynn jumped from the cab and pulled his revolver. Clemons, a bystander, approached and asked what was going on. His reply was a bullet from the cop's gun.

Glynn stated the shooting was accidental.

Daily Worker

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DEMO DISCORD MAY EASE WAY FOR ALP WIN IN B'KLYN

By Max Gordon

Dissension in Democratic ranks has opened the possibility of the American Labor Party electing its candidate in the assembly election in Brooklyn's 6th A.D.

The assembly seat was formerly occupied by Robert J. Crews who resigned early this year to take a judicial job.

Crews is a Republican who was regularly elected with ALP backing and who broke with the Dewey machine on most important issues in order to keep it.

Twin brother of county GOP leader John R. Crews, he was kicked upstairs because his link with the ALP was becoming highly embarrassing to the GOP's anti-labor program.

ALP leaders both in the county and in the district believe they have a fighting chance to elect their nominee, I. Philip Sipser, to succeed Crews. Sipser is a prominent trade union attorney with strong backing from organized labor.

NAME UNKNOWN

The Republican and Democratic machine leaders have named candidates who are unknown in the community, even to local machine workers. GOP nominee is Lawrence McGoldrick. The Democratic selection is John J. Ryan.

The Liberal Party, with typical opportunism, has endorsed Ryan.

Ryan's selection has caused a good deal of resentment and division within the Democratic organization, which has a history of factional strife. Right now, the Democratic organization is demoralized with its leader, Louis Heller, out of town for the past six weeks. Rumors are ripe concerning some shady transactions.

The district goes Democratic by a fairly-wide margin in municipal elections, with the Republicans and the Laborites running neck-and-neck for second place.

During the last comparable year, 1943, the Democratic vote for Lt. Governor was 5,800, while the other two parties ran around 3,500 each. The Liberal Party vote, always small, is likely to approach the vanishing point with the endorsement of Ryan.

About half the voters are Jewish. Most of the remainder are Negro and Puerto Rican.

SIPSER IS WELL-KNOWN

In contrast to his opponents, Sipser is widely-known, popular. He has run on the ALP ticket before, outrunning the head of his ticket by at least 10 percent.

Besides playing an important part in Jewish community movements, including those devoted to justice, for Palestine, Sipser has been ac-

tive in rent struggles and in the fight for additional housing projects particularly in the Negro and Puerto Rican community.

He is now seeking to prevent the closing of Beth Moses Hospital, only one in the community, by the Jewish Federation of Charities. Sipser and his associates are insisting that either the Federation keep the hospital open or the city take it over.

Not long after Crews' resignation, the ALP suggested to the Democrats a coalition behind a mutually satisfactory candidate. The Democrats, pursuing their policy of trying to isolate the ALP, rejected the suggestion.

The ALP then sought to enter Sipser in the Democratic primary, collecting 2,500 signatures for him among Democrats in a single day.

The Wilson-Pakula Act, however, barred his entry, and so he is running on the ALP line alone.

ALP leaders figure some 16,000 to 17,000 people will register. The ALP vote in the past two elections has run around 4,800 and they believe that with intensive efforts to get out their enrollment they can get this vote to stick.

They count also on swinging at least a thousand Democratic votes.

They figure, both as a result of Sipser's activities and the campaign for Ada Jackson, Negro ALP nominee for City Council, a great many Negroes and Puerto Rican citizens will vote ALP for the first time. ALP clubs, recently opened in the Negro and Puerto Rican communities, are making serious headway.

A key problem is to get the entire regular ALP voting contingent to register and to bring out to the polls the thousands of Negro and Puerto Rican families who have never registered before.

Offers Cash To Break Strike

In a new strikebreaking move, the Hecht Store, 53 W 14 St. yesterday posted placards in the windows offering \$3 wage increases to strikers with six months' seniority. The strike of 300 employees, now in its seventh week, is led by Local 930, CIO Retail and Wholesale Employees.

The strikers termed the move an attempt to break the union. Local president Nathan Solomon said the union was willing to sit down with store representatives and bargain in good faith.

Union spokesmen declared yesterday that the store's volume of business had fallen about 75 percent since the mass picketing began.

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Backs Anti-Bias Bill: Detroit's Mayor Edward J. Jeffries signs a petition in support of the Buckley Bill (HR 2248) against anti-Semitism. From left to right, Harold L. Schapiro, president of the Michigan Jewish Labor Council; Mayor Jeffries, and William Levner, organizational director of the American Jewish Labor Council, which is conducting a campaign of support for the bill.

MISSOURI CIO PARLEY SHUNS RED-BAITING

Special to the Daily Worker

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 1.—With red-baiting absent the two-day convention of the Missouri State CIO was the most harmonious and constructive in the labor body's history.

The 200 delegates, representing 85,000 CIO members, gave main attention to clearing the decks for an intense PAC campaign and a fight against the Taft-Hartley and state anti-labor laws.

There was a marked absence of any expression of support for Truman either in resolutions or speeches.

TO TEST LAWS

John Doherty of the United Steelworkers who addressed the delegates, said he was glad the convention had none of the internal strife that disrupted the Illinois CIO convention.

The convention instructed the state executive board to take steps to test two state anti-labor measures; endorsed co-operatives that support the principles of unionism; urged farmer-labor cooperation; called for a people's tax program, abolition of poll taxes, a veterans' bonus, extension of public housing programs, re-establish-

the wartime excess profits tax for corporations.

Harold E. Edwards and James A. Davis were re-elected as president and secretary-treasurer respectively.

The two laws to be tested constitutionally would bar strikes in utilities and outlaw jurisdictional strikes or secondary boycotts. AFL and CIO officials had recently formed a joint committee to map a united strategy in the legal battle.

Typos Working

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—Local 12 of the AFL International Typographical Union went to work today despite the fact that negotiations with 22 print shops broke off last night and union contract expired at midnight.

The National Labor Relations Board has cited both the local and the parent union for "unfair labor practices" because of the International Union's policy of not signing a "full contract."

AFL Electrical Union Asks Veto Of T-H Affidavit

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) today asked the National Labor Relations Board to veto the non-Communist affidavit ruling of General Counsel Robert N. Denham.

The request was made in a formal petition filed by the union following the dismissal late yesterday of its request for a bargaining election at radio station WARI, Arlington, Va.

Sen. Joseph Ball (R-Minn), chairman of the Senate-House committee which is supposed to study Taft-Hartley operations, yesterday opposed a suggestion of Sen. Harry Cain (R-Wash) that the anti-Communist clause be repealed. A supporter of the T-H law, Cain this week recognized the widespread opposition.

The United Mine Workers Journal advocated a continued boycott of NLRB.

Referring to the anti-Communist affidavits, the Journal declared unions "cannot comply with one section of the law and hope to make effective war against other sections."

Philip Hannah, who resigned as Assistant Secretary of Labor, has been succeeded by John Kmetz, of the UMW. Hannah said he quit to devote his time to fighting the Taft-Hartley law. Hannah resumed his post as secretary-treasurer of the Ohio Federation of Labor.

How Mr. Kmetz will administer his post in view of Lewis' strong opposition to the slave law, is still to be demonstrated. Kmetz' last post was as president of Dist. 50 of the UMWA.

Without Pact

any contracts. This policy admittedly is designed to circumvent the closed shop ban imposed by the Taft-Hartley Law.

Charles V. Brannock, president of the local, charged that the 22 print shops, organized as the Graphic Arts League, wanted the union to agree to a "partial contract." He said the union was willing to sign a "full contract."

Rail Express Nets \$66 Million In Six Months

By Gerald Cook

Profits of the Railway Express Agency, whose refusal to grant the 40-hour week has forced 5,000 drivers, helpers and garage men to strike, jumped from \$49,894,263 for the first half of 1946 to \$66,480,954 for the first six months of this year.

Profits of the Agency, which is owned by 70 railroads, are shown by the amount of revenue turned over to the lines after deduction of all expenses.

In 1946 the company's net revenue totalled \$92,700,000. The increase this year is due to the "emergency rate" increases granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is estimated the company's 1947 profits will top \$151,576,000.

T-H THREAT

The strike ends its second week today with the drivers facing a two-pronged attack under the Taft-Hartley Act. Millinery manufacturers moved to secure an injunction from the National Labor Relations Board to prohibit the strikers from picketing hat factories which use Railway Express service. At the same time, attorneys for the Eastern Women's Headwear Association announced they would file damage suits against the drivers' union for \$10,000,000.

The suits are scheduled to be filed in Supreme Court under the secondary boycott provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. The attorneys said the action would be initiated as soon as they serve the papers on John J. McNamara, leader of the strikers in New York.

The New York and New Jersey strikers, members of Locals 808 and 459, AFL International Brotherhood of Teamsters, point out that their fight is with Railway Express for the 40-hour week, but they are prepared to fight the use of the Taft-Hartley Act to break their strike. Picketing at Agency terminals and

(Continued on Page 8)

Hollander Asks Mayor to Intervene

Warning that the strike of AFL Teamsters Local 808 against the Railway Express Agency was directly and adversely affecting thousands of workers and employers and that mass lay-offs threatened as a result, Louis Hollander, president of the New York State CIO, today wired Mayor William O'Dwyer and asked him to step into the dispute and use his good offices to bring about the end of the strike.

Hollander cited the fact that the union had offered to arbitrate and that the company had refused.

Lena Horne Endorses Mrs. Ada Jackson

Actress Lena Horne yesterday endorsed the candidacy of her sister Brooklynite, Mrs. Ada B. Jackson, for City Council, just as she prepared to leave for France. The screen star urged that Mrs. Jackson become the first Negro woman to hold office in New York State.

"I, and many others," said Miss Horne, "are not electioneering for Mrs. Jackson. We are crusading."

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EYES EXAMINED EYE EXERCISES

By Fred Vast

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Unions that boycott the machinery of the National Labor Relations Board, as reorganized by the Taft-Hartley Act, are finding it pays off in very practical terms, reports reaching here now.

In at least one instance, a CIO union found it got much quicker results in an election supervised by an impartial third party than under the old NLRB setup (before Taft-Hartley). An election petition had been on file with the NLRB for eight months before the union and a sporting goods manufacturer at Shamokin, Pa., took matters into their own hands.

These developments only serve to point up the danger in the attitude of some union leaders, who think they can live with Taft-Hartley because the NLRB itself can be counted on to balance its anti-labor General Counsel, Robert Denham.

Reports that the Board may overrule Denham on the affidavit requirements and exempt top AFL and CIO leaders from signing the obnoxious anti-Communist forms help to feed this notion.

STAFF RESIGNATIONS

But the dozens of resignations by NLRB staff members shows they have no faith that any degree of justice can be expected from a set-up that is basically weighted against labor. There simply isn't any way to avoid selling-out the Wagner Act with the Taft-Hartley law in ef-

fect," a former staff member commented.

"If the Board modifies Denham's affidavit ruling it will do so only as a means of getting the new law to work by splitting the unions."

Observing that Denham said in a recent speech there would be harmony between himself and the Board in administering the law, a labor relations expert added:

"If the Board should ever reach the right decision it will be for the wrong reasons."

THE BOARD'S RECORD

He called attention to the character and background of the five board members, classifying the group as "weak-kneed and politically opportunist," designed to fool workers with a cloak of justice and a dash of liberalism.

Only two of the members—John Huston and Abe Murdock—have good labor records. A former New Deal congressman from Kansas, Huston has a reputation for being fair and friendly toward labor. Murdock boasts a fine pro-labor voting record while senator from Utah. His acceptance of a Board post after the Taft-Hartley bill became law, however, stamps him a big question mark.

Chairman Paul Herzog steadily has become more anti-labor during the past year, incorporating into his decisions many of the features which later became part of the Taft-Hartley measure. A former chairman of the New York State

Labor Relations Board with a liberal reputation, he is considered to be a political opportunist lacking the courage to stand by labor.

James Reynolds Jr. and J. Cepeland Gray combine to give the Board a definite pro-employer outlook.

Reynolds was a member of the New York Stock Exchange in the 1930s and served as a labor relations expert for the Navy during the war. On the Board his favoritism for employers has been evident: Gray is the other Taft-Hartley addition, who had a long career as a consultant to employers. He comes from the Buffalo region.

That's why CIO unions in recent weeks have been successfully shifting to elections outside the NLRB. In Chicago a bank teller served as the impartial election supervisor. In St. Paul a labor relations conciliator ran the show. At other places public officials, ministers and other community leaders are being picked to conduct the elections.

The ballot contests have been held after the employers yielded to union pressure.

Both parties then agreed on the rules and an election official.

After the votes are counted, and the union usually wins, both parties get together and write their own contract, which is based essentially on the strength of the workers' organization.

There can be no reliance on a Taft-Hartleyized NLRB, it has become clear.

ELLA WINTER INTERVIEWS YUGOSLAVIA'S PREMIER

Tito's Views on Relations with America

By Ella Winter

I HAD BEEN IN YUGOSLAVIA 10 days seeing its towns, its villages, its past in feudal forts and veiled Moslem women, its future in the tremendous pace of reconstruction. I had seen the Youth Railway, with its 2,000 young people working hands and feet into blisters, in a gigantic effort to finish 158 kilometers in seven months—practically all by hand because there is so little machinery. I had found the country one of the safest in Europe, with no molestation of any kind except that foreigners have to have passes to travel (which they always get), and which are a measure for their own protection, since the country was until recently infested with savage enemies. I had also found a surprising lack of corruption—surprising in today's world of black markets and conscienceless profiteering.

THE MARSHAL saw me in Zagreb, where he was staying for part of his summer vacation. He gave me an hour and a half's exclusive interview; there has been no interview for the general American press by an American reporter since last December. No one was present, not even a stenographer; since we both talk German, Tito dispensed also with an interpreter.

We sat in the comfortable, well furnished living-room of a large yellow stucco villa. Tito wore a plain gray suit and appeared healthy and sunburned. He motioned me to sit down and then, not seeing cigarettes on the plain glass table, called: "Dejourni!" (Officer-on-duty). No one heard him, so he got up and fetched a box of the local cigarettes himself.

I began by saying I had many things to ask him, as opinion in the United States was turning so much against Yugoslavia and so many stories were being spread. I had submitted eight questions previously through the Foreign Office and he had this list before him, but I said I wanted to ask more now; things had moved so swiftly that it seemed to me the war danger was growing. He motioned me to continue. The Marshal has a kind, benevolent face and smile which put you at your ease. He has the simplicity of the shipyard mechanic he once was.

"YOU HAVE SEEN, Marshal," I started, "that our State Department has announced that it intends to issue a White Paper on the situation along the northern Greek frontier. Have you any comment?"

Tito: "We can also issue one," he said drily. "We know many facts. If it is necessary we shall publish these for the world to judge."

Question: If the truth is known now, why not publish such a document immediately?

Answer: That we don't is a sign that we do not wish to worsen relations. We shall only defend ourselves against attacks, but defend ourselves we shall. World opinion must be informed of the truth.

Q. Mr. Loy Henderson on Aug. 23 stated that if a "serious situation" develops in Greece before the General Assembly meets "drastic action" will be necessary; the serious situation he implied as meaning more alleged assistance to Greek guerilla by Yugoslavia, Bulgaria or Albania. What have you to say regarding this?

A. It is not true. We have sympathy for the Greek people who fight against their own reaction, but it is absolutely untrue that we give any help in arms or troops.

(I had learned that the Greek Brigades on the Pruga—Youth Railway—are not permitted to go home lest the charge be made that they were trained or armed here.—E. W.).

Q. Where do the guerillas get their arms?"

A. (smiling) Where did we get ours? Everyone knows that the

partisans hid their weapons; the rest they captured. In any event they have only light arms; but their main help comes from the Greek people.

Q. You said, "Where did we get ours?" Where did you get yours?

A. No one gave us even a re-



ELLA WINTER

volver before 1944. We took them from the enemy with our own hands. We took so much that we

armed 300,000 people. At the end of 1943 the British dropped some help, but it was only food and medical equipment. In 1944 about eight or ten percent of our arms came from the Allies.

Q. Did not the United States send armed help?

A. From the United States we had no arms at all—which is not what one might expect from allies. Lend-lease gave us nothing either. They had an agreement with the Yugoslav government in London to supply them with certain arms which, however, were used only in North Africa and Italy; we saw nothing of any of that."

Q. Can you tell me what steps you would take if you believed

that the war threat was very serious?

A. I can't tell you just what steps we would take if there were more interference on the part of other states in Greece. It would mean a serious war danger but we have *kalte Nerven*—nerves of steel. We would take all steps to defend our country.

Q. What would be your action if a division marched into your country?

Tito: (with passionate emotion) "We wouldn't let a step be taken into our country. No one would dare. We can defend our borders and our country."

Q. IS THERE ANY CHANCE of your recognizing the Free

(Continued on Page 9)



MARSHAL TITO addressing Yugoslavia's Parliament.

Science Notebook

RADIO-ISOTOPES AND SCIENCE'S NEW HORIZONS

By Peter Stone

AT THE FOURTH International Cancer Research Congress which was held in St. Louis early this month a letter was read from President Truman to the effect that he had lifted the ban against the export of radio-isotopes to foreign countries. The Chief Executive referred to this order as "an important forward step toward greater international cooperation in the field of medical and biological research."

It is certainly a momentous event. But to set the record straight, it should be known that it took tremendous pressure of world scientific circles to have this concession made by our government. Maj. Gen. Leslie Groves, who bossed the research program for the A-bomb, was against it. He prevented the famous French physicist, Joliot-Curie, from addressing the Westinghouse forum because the scientist is a member of the French Communist Party. It mattered very little to the brass hat that Joliot-Curie and his wife Irene were awarded the Nobel Prize in 1935 for their discovery of artificial radioactive isotopes!



The daughter of Madame Curie had to criticize the "American iron curtain on atomic energy" and bitterly decried that "we

(French scientists) in 1946, have so far not been successful in obtaining our own discovery to take back to our country. Yet these elements would be useful for medical and biological research."

WHAT IS AN ISOTOPE? It is defined as an atom which is identical with all other atoms of its element, except that its weight is different. Until the early 20th century, scientists thought that they had pretty nearly classified all substances in 92 basic units or elements. Painstaking research had set standard atomic weights for these elements. But in 1910 the chemist Soddy showed that even these "basic" units had differences.

He found that the element lead showed varying atomic weights ranging from 206.1 to 207.9. Examination of other elements revealed the same type of variation. Soddy coined the name isotope for substances that had the same position in the periodic table of elements, the same chemical prop-

erties, but differed from the norm only in weight.

Later work on hydrogen, which has a weight of 1.008, indicated that one out of every 5000 atoms was twice as heavy, or 2.016. This isotope was a component of the substance heavy water, which the Nazis were trying to use in developing atomic weapons.

SUCH ISOTOPES opened the path for new discoveries in physiology. It became possible to trace the course of this heavy water through the body. The isotopes of other elements were employed both in biology and technology.

But chemical analysis of isotopes was always highly complex procedure. It is very difficult to separate isotopes from their chemical twins. The scientists were often forced to kill the experimental animals to remove and test the tissue for such elements, which of course precluded this type of research on human beings.

In 1934 the Joliot-Curie team solved this great technical difficulty by producing "for the first time radioactivity in atomic nuclei." They bombarded aluminum with atomic particles and produced an isotope of phosphorus, which was radio-active. Thus the French scientists had actually created a substance which had never before existed.

This great discovery startled the scientific world. Laboratory

men grasped at this new tool. New horizons opened in physiology, biology, medicine and industry.

The old chemical analysis for isotopes had required large quantities for experimental work and the most careful analysis. The Joliot-Curie technique meant that they could employ infinitesimal quantities for experimental work, and yet be able to measure accurately the course of the radioisotope. Scientists now had a tag to give to an atom and they could always identify or "trace" this atom by means of its radio-activity. Physiologist could follow the tracer radio-isotopes through the human body.

SINCE THAT experiment more than 450 radio-elements have been prepared, there being at least one for each of the 92 elements, and some for the new elements created during the research on the A-bomb. This project also created the atomic pile, which has considerably decreased the cost and increased the yield of these radio-isotopes. Thus radio-carbon prepared by the cyclotron process cost \$367 per unit. The atomic pile has reduced this to \$50 per unit. Similarly radio-silver has dropped from \$121 to \$33.

Next week's column will discuss the chemical and medical application of radio-isotopes.

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New York, Thursday, October 2, 1947

276 Quarts of Milk

M R. HENRY FORD II, grandson of King Henry, has joined the big upper class sport of showing how wonderful "free enterprise" is as compared with big, bad Socialism in the Soviet Union.

These boys have two arguments which run cross-eyed against each other. One is that Socialism is a terrible menace which is "getting ready to attack all of us poor people." The other is that Socialism is so crazy and inefficient that it's just laughable to think it can out-produce "free enterprise" capitalism.

The young Henry takes the latter angle. To justify the criminal anarchism of the present "free enterprise" profiteering, he compares Russia with our own USA. He makes the big discovery that Russia doesn't have as many autos as we have, as many roads, or as many machines. He juggles a few statistics around to prove that the Russian worker's wages can't buy some of the things an American worker's wage can buy. He triumphantly concludes that this proves how sad Socialism really is.

THESE are old tricks. A little thought proves their fallacy.

In contrasting the capitalist system in the USA with the Socialist system of the Soviet Union, Mr. Ford is comparing an industrial development of 150 years with an industrial development of about 25 years. Russia started with her first five year plan in 1928, where American industry had started back in the 1820's.

If Mr. Ford were to be honest in his comparisons, he would compare the Russia of 1947 with such capitalist countries as Britain, France, Italy or even Germany or Japan. He would not forget that Socialist Russia did not have the help of foreign loans, as even our own USA had throughout the 19th century.

He would not forget that Russia had to fight off the invasions of 18 nations (including the U. S.) between 1918-23. He would not forget that Socialism in Russia, despite all these handicaps and the inheritance of an overwhelmingly peasant country, was able to erect an industrial power that smashed the mighty war machine of Germany aided by all of Europe. Our lend-lease helped, naturally. But it was only 5 to 6 percent of the total Russian war supplies.

Mr. Ford boasts that an American worker's wage can buy 276 quarts of milk a week as compared with a Russian's 15 quarts a week. According to present prices, this would give an American worker over \$70 a week. Mr. Ford's statistics will look pretty queer to most workers these days. Especially to their wives who see the profiteers knocking their children's milk out of their hands.

If the Russians are short of milk, it's because they're short. If you can't buy milk here in the U. S., it's because the profiteers are keeping it out of our hands, just as the steel and auto trusts are keeping cars out of consumers' hands to keep prices up.

The argument for Socialism in the USA is not in a comparison with Russia which completely lacked the industrial development of our past 150 years. The argument for Socialism in the U. S. A. is to compare the present profiteering, planlessness, and stupid waste of "free enterprise" with what our great and wonderful country could accomplish if the entire people owned and managed the nation's productive forces.

Register to Save PR

EIGHT out of 10 New Yorkers favor proportional representation.

Yet the result of the coming referendum on PR is in doubt.

Fewer than four of the 10 New Yorkers we mentioned are likely to register to vote unless the independent, liberal and progressive labor groups get the citizenry to the polls next week in an organized fashion.

The battle to keep PR is a test between a minority tied to the two political machines and a majority of independent, generally progressive citizens striving for organization and leadership.

Because this is a sampling of the political setup in the nation, the PR contest here is being watched carefully throughout the nation. Register Oct. 6-11!

CAN'T YA READ?



Letters From Our Readers

The Veto Was Made in the U.S.A.

Philadelphia, Pa.
Editor, Daily Worker:

One of the time-honored American institutions has of late been greatly abused—the veto. As should be known to every American, all our Presidents from Washington to Truman have used this means to reject legislation that, in their opinion, was not suitable to the people's needs.

The veto power then, is mainly an American institution. The Russians are really only exercising a right, long-established in America. And because they do so, some Americans would like to drop atomic bombs on them.

If they would have applied the same principle in the United States, all our chief executives would have been executed and this, of course, includes our present chief executive who has used the veto repeatedly.

TONY ZANGY

Rankin, Critic Of Poetry

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

At the Un-American Committee hearings of Hanns Eisler, internationally known composer, Rep. John Rankin, referring to the songs for which Eisler had written the music, exclaimed: "I'm as familiar with poetry as any member of either House of Congress. I think these songs are filth."

This brings to mind the immortal fable of Kriloff (note to Mr. Rankin: You can't subpoena him unless you go in person. He died in 1844).

One day a nightingale was captured by a pig and brought to the king of the pigs for trial. Instead of instant execution, a singing contest was arranged between the nightingale and the best singer the pigs could find—the crow. Of course, the jury (of pigs) found the crow was the better singer, and the nightingale was beaten up, her feathers were plucked and she was thrown out on the road.

A passing lion stopped to commiserate with the poor bird. When he asked her why she was crying so bitterly, the bird replied: "No, it's not my wounds that make me cry so. It's the fact that my song was judged by pigs."

Isn't there some direct application of this fable to most of the baiting of innocent people in our land of the free?

S. CHUGERMAN.

NEGROES AND HIGH OFFICE

By George Morris

AT THE BOSTON convention of the CIO United Electrical Workers I heard a Negro delegate from New Jersey warn that the problem of full citizenship for Negroes in the labor movement is no longer a "humanitarian" one. Ernest Thompson, the delegate, said if it isn't solved it may well cause a crisis for labor.

As I listened to the delegate I thought back some of the things I heard during my recent three week trip. He certainly wasn't talking through his hat.



Propagandists of the National Association of Manufacturers are making the most of a phony clause on discrimination in the Taft-Hartley Law to describe it in Negro communities as another Emancipation Proclamation. Negro publications, never too profitable, are easy marks for GOP and NAM money. Some elements among the Negro people who play on lack of faith in Negro-white unity lend themselves willingly to this NAM line of division among the people.

IN YOUNGSTOWN they told me of a Negro lawyer who is very active among steel workers. His line runs like this: the CIO United Steelworkers has four top officials, 35 regional directors, 498 representatives and others on the payroll—636 in all. Only 12 of these are Negroes. He estimates that 20 percent of the union's membership is Negro and he even calculates the amount of dues they pay in yearly. He then recalls the Revolutionary War slogan of "no taxation without representation" and hints rather broadly that the Taft-Hartley Law "emancipates" people from paying dues to unions.

The story is the same in the auto centers, where the statistics apply to the CIO United Automobile Workers.

The sad part about it is that these willing or unwilling NAM tools are pointing to facts that are glaringly true. It is not enough to point to these people as agents of anti-labor forces. It is more important to do something to deprive them of the ammunition.

THE ISSUE of representation for Negroes in the higher levels of union leadership has been a hot one in the UAW for some time. I found it even hotter now. Active Negro members of both the Reuther and Addes caucuses are

united on this issue. Strange as it may seem, the one issue upon which the two caucuses do agree, is this one. Their leaders, so far, have been deaf to proposals for a third vice presidency to which a Negro could be elected.

The argument you hear is catchy. "It would be Jimcrowism in reverse" they say. Or they tell you that one's color mustn't play any part in choice for a post. "If he qualifies then he should be chosen."

Negro unionists see in this argument an inference that Negroes simply can't qualify, and that is why so few get into top posts.

Negroes hear the same arguments when they complain at receiving only the part of a butler or a shoeshine boy in films.

Since the days when CIO organizing drives began it has been common to boast how hundreds of thousands of Negroes have been brought into unions on the basis of complete equality. Ten, 12 years have passed. Many Negro unionists have become capable and aggressive.

The same holds on the bench. Many have acquired skills. They demand an equal chance to promotion and upgrading. Promotion within the union and promotion within the shop is part of one problem. The election of Negroes among a union's leaders would mean greater assurance that problems of discrimination would not be neglected.

ON A LOCAL SCALE one meets many examples of a genuine effort to open the doors of leadership to Negroes. There are some fine examples among the steel locals. The finest and largest local in Youngstown, O., Local 1331 in Republic Steel, has J. R. Moore as its recording secretary and other Negroes in important posts. Moore was among the four Wage Inequity committeemen who were honored by the local for doing a good six-month job in working out the new wage scales with the company.

It is not an accident that a local that is militant, active and refuses to engage in red-baiting, is also exemplary in its attitude toward the Negro.

The big Ford Local 600 in Detroit provides an even better example. This local, which is as big as some international unions,

(Continued on Page 8)

Ship Bosses Tie Up Port of Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 1.—The shipowners and waterfront bosses today shut down this port in a lockout of longshoremen. Basing themselves on the Taft-Hartley Act, the employers refused to deal with the CIO International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union over representation of docker foremen.

Only oil tankers, commercial fishermen and excursion craft were operating.

The only exception to the tieup was unloading of a cargo of bananas from the Loch Avon, a British Royal Mail Lines vessel.

L. B. Thomas, local ILWU president, said the WEA called for longshore gangs to work the Loch Avon after the midnight deadline. The union previously had promised to provide gangs for any ships wanting them.

Fifteen freighters were caught in port when the tieup went into effect at midnight. They included three strike-bound vessels of the Luckenbach Steamship Co., whose dispute with the ILWU prompted the shutdown.

UAW Notifies Ford of Vote For Pay Hike

DETROIT, Oct. 1.—The CIO United Automobile Workers, today notified the Ford Motor Co. Its members had voted for an 11½ cents-an-hour raise and six paid holidays.

This proposal was favored by 51,832 to 16,720 over the pension plan. Richard T. Leonard, director of the UAW's Ford division, said every one of the union's 43 Ford locals voted to reject the plan. He also said 1,452 voted against both packages.

Taft Forgets His Party Label

SEATTLE, Oct. 1 (FP).—Presidential-hopeful Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O) suffered a blow to his reputation as a political strategist while on his tour here.

So eager was he to thumb his nose at unions that, in an advance text of his speech, lengthily de-

fending the Taft-Hartley law, Taft for the moment forgot he was primarily a Republican and called for the reelection, regardless of party, of all members of Congress who voted for the law.

Exact wording of the sentence was: "Every man who voted for the law is entitled to the support of those who wish to maintain a government without special privilege and with liberty and justice for all."

Reporters on the Taft train, after being assured by Taft's press representative that the Senator felt there was nothing wrong with the wording, began pounding out stories that Taft was supporting the reelection of many Democrats in both the House and Senate.

Thirty minutes later, Taft's press agent began calling on all the reporters. "We're changing one word in the speech," he said unhappily. "We're changing that word 'support' to 'gratitude.'"

Negroes

(Continued from Page 7)

has for a long time been strongly influenced by people—Communists especially—who want to help Negroes gain leadership. And it is precisely because of that influence that you see a most natural relationship between Negroes and whites in that local.

This was apparent to me both in the number of Negroes who hold important posts in the union, and in the general atmosphere at union meetings. Watching a membership meeting of some 6,000 called by Local 600, I was above all impressed by the large number of Negroes who spoke and debated aggressively. None of that reserve that you sometimes notice among Negroes where they don't feel at home.

The labor movement has a choice: to draw new strength from the ranks of the Negro unionists or play into the hands of those who would use the Taft-Hartley law to divide and disrupt union ranks.

Coming!

Two weeks from today!

Discussion Conference
Bronx County

JOE STAROBIN

Foreign Editor, Daily Worker

"Where is our Foreign Policy Taking Us?"

Thursday, October 16th
8:30 P. M.

Get details from your club

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices are 35 cents per line in the Daily Worker and 40 cents per line in The Worker (3 lines—minimum, payable in advance).

DEADLINES: For Daily Worker, 12 noon of day previous; for Monday's edition, 12 noon on Saturday. For The Worker, Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Tonight Manhattan

HORACE MARSHALL, Legislative Director, Harlem C.P., "Proportional Representation or Political Reaction," 8 p.m. Thursday, Oct. 2, Village Forum, 430 Sixth Ave. Adm. free.

Tomorrow Manhattan

MILLINERY BAZAAR, exclusive hats, popular prices. Friday, Oct. 3, from 6 p.m. on, till 12 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday all day and evening at 77 Fifth Ave.

SCHOOLS and INSTRUCTION

DON'T FORGET to register. Fall term enrollment now being taken at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. Classes in economics, trade unionism, political history, philosophy, science, literature music and the arts. Register Today.

PIANO CLASSES (also harmony, ear training) being resumed, Thursday, 8 p.m. beginning Oct. 2, Cultural Folk Dance Group, Studio, 128 E. 16 St.

BLANCHE EVAN School of Dance, 929 Eighth Ave. (56th St.) CI 7-3714. Bronx Branch at Parkchester, children 3 years up, also adults. Only 10 to 15 in a class. Midweek and Saturday. Fees \$5 to \$2, write for booklet.

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BREAKFAST • LUNCH • DINNER • FOUNTAIN SERVICE
102 UNIVERSITY PLACE, Between 12th and 13th Sts.

Rail Express

(Continued from Page 5)
in the garment district will continue, they said.

PLEA TO MAYOR

Twelve garment center employer associations yesterday appealed to Mayor O'Dwyer to end the strike. They said the strike is "threatening the functioning of this industry with serious repercussions."

The AFL Hatters Union yesterday declared it would have "no part or parcel" of the ten million dollar suit brought against the union of the Railway Express Agency truckmen.

Max Zaritsky, union president, who is in San Francisco to attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor convention, wired:

"Our organization is unalterably opposed to the Taft-Hartley Act and we therefore want to dissociate ourselves completely from any suit brought against a bona fide union under the provisions of the Act. It is true that our industry is severely handicapped by the stoppage of deliveries of finished hats at the height of the season. Our members may suffer loss of employment and income which they may not be able to make up later on. However, this is not the first time that union workers have suffered loss and deprivation in order to aid their fellow workers. If we can be helpful in any way to bring about a quick and amicable settlement of the strike we will gladly proffer our good offices to the parties in the dispute. We cannot condone, however, the use of the Taft-Hartley Act as a blackjack to bludgeon decent working people into submission."

Earlier Nathaniel Spector, vice president of the AFL United Hatters, had declared the strike "could be settled in two hours if the Railway Express Agency would agree to arbitration."

There was no immediate reply from the Mayor's office.

HIT T-H AFFIDAVIT

Some rank and file teamsters said the use of the Taft-Hartley NLRB weapon against them shows the error of International president Dan Tobin's in signing the anti-Communist affidavit.

"This should prove," one said, "that you can't rely on the new NLRB. Tobin signed up but they're still using it to crack down on us."

A talk with strikers at Local 808 headquarters, 55 W. 42 St., revealed a strong sentiment for the establishment of a strike committee. While expressing confidence in the union's conduct of the strike, the men indicated they would like a hand in running it. They pointed out that the union hadn't called a meeting since the strike began. They want regular meetings to keep them informed.

Some were critical of the local leadership for insisting on strikers' dues being paid up before granting strike aid. They said that aid should be given all strikers and that dues payments should be suspended for the duration of the strike.

The strikers point out their local is the only one in the teamsters international without the 40 hour week. The strike has the support of the Teamsters District Council and the international officers. Pledges of support have come from unions through the city.

There is a strong feeling among the strikers on the need for a city-wide labor conference to back Local 808's fight.

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New Hungarian Envoy Greeted: Dr. Rusten Vambery (right), new Hungarian minister to the U.S. is greeted by Raymond Muir, State Department's acting chief of protocol

Pepper to Talk At CIO Parley

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (FP).—Sen. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.) and Arthur Deakin, president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, will be featured speakers at the CIO's ninth constitutional convention opening in Boston Oct. 13.

Other speakers will include Labor Secretary Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Gov. Robert Bradford of Massachusetts; Pres. Michael T. Kelleher of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Joseph Salerno, president of the Massachusetts State CIO Council and CIO regional director Frank Carmichael.

The Most Rev. Richard Cushing, Catholic Archbishop of Boston; Rabbi Joshua Liebman of Boston's Temple Israel and the Rt. Rev. Norman B. Nash, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, will also be at the convention.

PCA Board to Meet

The national board of directors of the Progressive Citizens of America will hold its quarterly meeting in Philadelphia Saturday to re-examine the organization's political perspectives "in the light of PCA's phenomenal growth," it was announced yesterday by Frank Kingdon and Robert W. Kenny, PCA co-chairmen.

French Quislings Die

PARIS, Oct. 1 (UP).—Christian Massuy, chief of the French Gestapo during the occupation, and four other men convicted of treason were executed by a firing squad today at the Fort of Montrouge.

ATTENTION MANHATTAN COMMUNITY SECTIONS

Section and Branch Leadership of Community Sections Are Invited to Attend a

DISCUSSION CONFERENCE

on
CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT

Speaker: WILLIAM WEINSTONE
N. Y. State Educational Secretary

TONIGHT at 8 STUYVESANT CASINO
142 2nd Ave. (nr. 9th)

Questions and discussion will follow report
Ausp.: Educational Dept., N. Y. County Communist Party

Welcome Home from Prague WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL OPEN HOUSE and DANCE

- Pat Garland Reports on Festival
- Ernie Lieberman Sings
- AYD Festival Exhibit on Display
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This will be New York AYD's most informative and entertaining affair to date

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Congressman VITO MARCANTONIO

Councilman EUGENE P. CONNOLLY & Others

Entertainment

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Ausp. American Labor Party — Adm. free

Says Probe Tries to Alibi Congress on Prices

By Ruby Cooper

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—The congressional subcommittee conducting a hearing on prices here is merely trying to absolve Congress from responsibility for current high prices, it was charged today by CIO Regional Director Michael Mann. "I would be less than frank," Mann told the congressional group, "if I were not to tell you that this committee is a shallow endeavor to divert the American people from the fact that price controls were abolished by the Congress."

Irked by Mann's statement, chairman George Bender (R-O) said belligerently "you are following the same pattern, apparently by agreement among yourselves, of CIO representatives in other cities where this committee conducted hearings."

Answering that his testimony was not discussed with any CIO leaders outside Illinois, Mann retorted: "I am happy to know, however, that our organization is taking the same stand in other cities."

GIVES REASON

To an inquiry from Bender why he was testifying at all before the subcommittee, Mann replied "in the hope that Congress will get the pulse of this community on the terrible conditions under which it is forced to live."

"Workers have struggled desperately to fight the rising cost of living by eating less, clothing less, buying less, depleting their wartime savings, and cutting down and even cut regular family entertainment," Mann said.

He denounced the "manipulations of the meat packers in this great meat center and their responsibility in respect to the exorbitant price of meats."

"We will disprove the charge that the chief responsibility for high meat prices lies with the

farmer or that wage increases won by unions is the reason prices have skyrocketed."

Pointing to "the all time high in profits being made by the large industrialists," Mann asserted that "the increased prices in products demanded are neither justified nor warranted."

While a mass picket line of consumers paraded around the city hall bearing placards demanding the return of price controls and prosecution of food profiteers and speculators, a shocking picture of the rise

of food prices in the Chicago area was read into the committee record.

In a survey completed here a few days ago, the Bureau of Labor Statistics U. S. Department of Labor found that retail food prices here had climbed 46 percent since June, 1946, with more than half of this advance registered in the last year.

Since July, the survey showed, prices went up 5 percent making food costs now 125 percent higher than they were in August, 1939

Vets Give O'D Housing Trowel

Several hundred homeless and ill-housed veterans and their families held a presentation ceremony in front of City Hall yesterday. The vets presented Mayor O'Dwyer with a silver trowel for the cornerstone laying of 5,768 apartments soon to be constructed, and urged him to adopt the plan for 100,000 new subsidized units.

Matthew Smith, housing chairman of the American Veterans Committee, which sponsored the meeting and ceremony, presented the trowel.

Councilman Eugene Connolly, Manhattan laborite, told the meeting of his resolution introduced in the City Council calling for construction of 200,000 apartments on the self-supporting plan

To Hold Parade On Prices Today

The Moshulu and Gun Hill Road Branch of the Congress of American Women will hold a baby carriage parade against high prices today (Thursday) at 3:30 p.m. on 208th St. and Jerome Ave., Bronx.

RADIO

WNBC—660 Ke. WNEW—1130 Ke. WHN—1050 Ke.
WOR—710 Ke. WMCA—580 Ke. WBNY—1450 Ke.
WJZ—770 Ke. WLIR—1190 Ke. WOV—1290 Ke.
WNYC—839 Ke. WINS—1000 Ke. WQXR—1560 Ke.
WCBS—880 Ke. WEVD—1130 Ke.

Featured Programs

MORNING
 11:00-WOR—News—Prescott Robinson
 • WNBC—Jack Kirby, Songs
 WJZ—Breakfast With Beneman
 WCBS—Arthur Godfrey
 WQXR—News; Alma Dettinger
 11:15-WOR—Tello-Test—Quiz
 WJZ—Galen Drake—Talk
 WCBS—Grand Slam, Music Quiz
 WQXR—UN Newsreel
 11:45-WNBC—Jack Berch Show
 WJZ—Ted Malone Show
 WCBS—Rosemary—Sketch
 WOR—Heart's Desire
 WQXR—Along the Danube
AFTERNOON
 12:00-WNBC—Rad Hall, News
 WOR—Kate Smith Speaks
 WJZ—Welcome Traveler
 WCBS—Wendy Warren
 WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert
 12:15-WNBC—Metropolitan News
 WOR—Kate Smith Sings
 WCBS—Aunt Jenny's Stories
 12:30-WNBC—Norman Brokenshire
 WOR—News; The Answer Man
 WJZ—News; Talk—Nancy Craig
 WCBS—Helen Trent
 12:45-WNBC—Our Gal Sunday
 12:55-WNBC—Farmers Bulletin
 1:00-WNBC—Mary Margaret McBride
 WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
 WJZ—H. R. Baulkage, News
 WCBS—Big Sister—Sketch
 • WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
 1:15-WJZ—Nancy Craig
 WOR—World Series
 WCBS—Ma Perkins
 1:30-WJZ—Galen Drake
 WCBS—Young Dr. Malone
 1:45-NBC—Believe It Or Not—Ripley
 WCBS—Guiding Light
 2:00-WNBC—Today's Children—Sketch
 WJZ—Maggie McNeills
 WCBS—Second Mrs. Burton
 WQXR—News; Program Favorites
 2:15-WNBC—Women in White—Sketch
 WCBS—Perry Mason—Sketch
 2:30-WNBC—Story of Holly Sloan
 WQXR—Curtain at 2:30
 WJZ—Bride and Groom
 WCBS—Look Your Best
 2:45-WNBC—Light of the World—Sketch
 WCBS—Rose of My Dream
 WQXR—Music Memory Game
 3:00-WNBC—Life Can Be Beautiful
 WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated
 WCBS—Double or Nothing
 WQXR—News; Recent Releases
 3:15-WNBC—Ma Perkins—Sketch
 3:30-WNBC—Pepper Young
 WJZ—Paul Whiteman Club
 WCBS—Winner Take All
 WQXR—String Orchestra
 3:45-WNBC—Right to Happiness
 4:00-WNBC—Backstage Wife
 WCBS—Hint Hunt
 WQXR—News; Symphony Matinee
 4:15-WNBC—Stella Dallas
 4:25-WCBS—News Reports
 4:30-WNBC—Lorenzo Jones
 WJZ—Toby Reed—Stories
 WCBS—Give and Take—Quiz
 4:45-WNBC—Young Widder Brown
 WJZ—Dick Tracy
 WOR—Song of the Stranger
 5:00-WNBC—When a Girl Marries
 WOR—Hop Harrigan
 WJZ—Tennessee Jed
 WCBS—House Party
 WQXR—News; Today in Music
 5:15-WNBC—Portia Faces Life
 WOR—Superman
 WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
 WQXR—Modern Rhythm
 5:30-WNBC—Just Plain Bill
 WCBS—Hits & Misses
 WQXR—Cocktail Time
 WOR—Captain Midnight
 WJZ—Sky King
 5:45-WNBC—Front Page Farrell
 WOR—Adventure of Tom Mix
 WCBS—Lum 'n' Abner
EVENING
 6:00-WNBC—News—Kenneth Banghart
 WJZ—News; Kiernan's Corner
 WOR—George Putnam
 WQXR—News; Music to Remember
 WCBS—Eric Sevareid, News
 6:15-WOR—On the Century
 WNBC—Sports
 WJZ—Ethel and Albert
 WCBS—In My Opinion
 6:20-WNBC—Serenade to America
 6:30-WOR—News—Fred Vaudeventer

Tito's Views

(Continued from Page 6)

Greek government as our State Department suggested in Mr. Loy Henderson's statement of Aug. 23?"

A. That is not a question for us alone. It is a question for all the countries in the United Nations.

Q. Mr. Henderson remarked that the establishment of the Free Greece Radio station might be seized as a pretext by other countries to furnish more assistance to the guerrillas by extending recognition overnight to a so-called Free Greece. Have you any comment?

A. We consider that the expression of a war threat. There was no reason for it. It was said to give an excuse for more interference in the internal affairs of Greece: that is our opinion. (The Marshal was disturbed and angry.)

Q. Why have relations between the United States and Yugoslavia deteriorated so much so rapidly?

A. I said in my interview with Tanjug (Aug. 7) that this is not a new manifestation; they were already bad before and not the way relations should be between allies. I still insist on everything I said in the Tanjug interview. These are facts, and facts are

very stubborn things. They cannot be refuted merely by statements in the American press.

Q. ON WHAT realistic basis do you think relations could be improved between our two countries?

A. That is very difficult to answer. World conditions and questions of peace are now so complicated and so interrelated, that it is hard to separate individual relations between individual countries. But I'll tell you this. Till now the American Government has been against us on every question—in London, in Paris, and now in the United States. We've seen little sign of friendliness or goodwill—neither at Trieste, nor in the votes at the UN, nor on the different committees of UN.

Q. Why do you think this is so?

A. One can see the signs ever since the war and since the new Yugoslavia has appeared.

Q. But why should such hostility be expressed just against your small country?

A. We have got rid of the whole old state apparatus; we have set up a whole new Yugoslavia on a new broad basis of a people's democracy. There is a people's administration from top to bottom—and this I believe is the cause for the hostility. We saw this already in 1943 and 1944. There was little goodwill in the United States toward us, nor desire to help us. They helped Draza Mikhailovich who fought against us.

Q. But we consider we have a democracy. Why should our democracy show opposition and unfriendliness to yours?

A. It is not your people who are unfriendly, but your big financiers and their financial interests. Yugoslavia has become independent of all the big financial interests who were here before and took our riches out of our country—copper, lead, zinc, bauxite—without benefitting our people. These riches of our country were utilized only for benefit of outside foreign interests.

(To Be Continued)

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Register Next Monday

FOUR days to go to Registration Week.

Here is what you need to know about registering to vote this fall:

DATE AND TIME:

Monday, Oct. 6 through Friday, Oct. 10—5 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.

Saturday, Oct. 11—7 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.

PLACE: The polling place in your own election district. Get place from building super, cop on beat or local grocer.

WHO REGISTERS: Every citizen who will be eligible to vote on Election Day, Nov. 4. If first voter, as proof of literacy, bring school diploma and birth certificate or naturalization papers as proof of citizenship.

WHO ENROLLS: Everyone who registers may enroll in a political party on the ballot. Progressives

are enrolling in the American Labor Party.

WHAT WILL BE DECIDED IN THIS ELECTION: Whether or not the democratic PR system of electing councilmen will be continued, state housing fund, veterans' bonus, election of several public officials, and eventually, whether the 5¢ fare will be retained.

If you do not **REGISTER**, you will not be able to vote on these things.

British Officer Tried For Murder of Youth

JERUSALEM, Oct. 1 (UP).—Capt. Roy Farran snapped "not guilty" today when brought before a British court martial on a charge of murdering Alexander Rubowitz, a 16-year-old Jewish underground fighter.

Rubowitz disappeared late last May 6, after, according to the prosecution, Farran caught him distributing propaganda. There has been no report of him since, and nobody has been found.

11:30-WNBC—Concert of Nations Union

Station WNYC

9:00—Masterwork Hour. Schubert-Liszt Series. "Piano Concerto in A Major"—Liszt
 9:55—News Summary
 10:00—"Causes and Symptoms of Tuberculosis"—Dr. J. S. Edlin of the Medical Society, County of N. Y.
 10:15—BBC "Pleasure Parade"
 10:30—Spirit of the Vikings
 10:45—Folkmusic of France
 10:55—News Summary
 11:00—At Your Command—Official U. S. Army Recruiting Series
 11:30—BBC Radio Newsreel
 11:45—The Music Album
 11:55—News Summary
 12:00—Midday Symphony. "Sebastian: Ballet Music" by Menotti
 12:55—News Summary
 1:00—Missing Persons Alarms
 1:05—Spotlight Varieties. "Fleurette," by Herbert
 1:55—News Summary
 2:00—Official U. S. Weather Report
 2:05—City News Summary
 2:15—Gilbert and Sullivan Matinee. "Yeoman of the Guard"
 3:45—"Parents Go to School Too"—Ross Shapiro, speaker for the UPA Series
 3:55—News Summary
 4:00—Four Strings at Four. "Quartet in E Flat" by Mendelssohn
 4:55—News Summary
 5:00—"Disk Date"—Popular Recordings
 5:55—News Summary
 6:00—"Disk Date"—Popular Recordings
 6:30—Your City Rent Laws—Paul Ross, City Rent Commissioner
 6:45—Official U. S. Weather Report
 6:50—John W. Vandercook on "News of Aviation"
 6:55—News Summary
 7:00—Masterwork Hour. Schubert-Liszt Series. "Piano Concerto in A Major"—Liszt
 7:55—News Summary
 8:00—Police Department Glee Club
 8:30—"Can You Picture This?"—School Art League, Art Discussion Series
 8:55—News Summary
 9:00—Municipal Concert Hall. The Chamber Music Society. Jules Levine, Harold Dubinsky, Amnon Goldwirth, Daniel Stern. "Piano Trio, G Major, No. 28"—Haydn Song Time. Isabelle Allen Chatfield, Soprano
 9:45—Top Talk of the Day—News
 10:00—FM ONLY. The City Hour. "Symphony No. 102" by Haydn
 11:55—FM ONLY. Final News Summary and Sign-off
 WNYC-FM 93.9 Megs. All WNYC programs and full UN coverage, 9 a.m. to 12 midnight.

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YANKS CRUSH DODGERS, 10-3

On The Score Board

The Dark Night
Descends
On Fair Brooklyn

By Lester Rodney

Mmmmm.

Let's see now, what's a good subject for a column? A little football? How's the tackle situation up CCNY these days? What's doing on the weightlifting front?

I'm going to earn my salary with this column.

Anybody around who can draw anything positive from the situation???

Mardo's prediction of "Dodgers in Five" doesn't look so good, unless he meant in five years. I'm still in the running. But taking no bets.

Well, anyhow, nobody can say that the Dodgers weren't "loose" out there. No, sir. Especially on defense.

Along about the end of the most atrocious inning in Brooklyn history, a habitue of the pressbox said, "I don't want the assignment to cover the Dodger dressing room after the game." In sooth, the boys were a little preevish.

And yet, believe it, not counting themselves out. They feel the Yanks have shot their wad on the mound with their best two pitchers, against whom the Dodgers made three runs each day, and that back home in Ebbets Field, Joe Hatten and Ralph Branca can hurl effective ball.

Call it wishful talking, but that's what they say. Just remember, before writing the Series off as a competitive rout, that this Dodger team never gave up on itself through the roughest part of the hot National League race against the heavily favored St. Louis Cards, last year's Series kings and heavy favorites for a pennant repeat. Now the Yanks may be just too good. That is a distinct possibility. But the Dodgers have NOT given up their ideas of winning. Despite the discouraging fact that only one club ever won a Series after dropping the first two,

HONEST, MATES, this is no part of an alibi. Just reporting of facts. Before the game all the regular Dodger outfielders were in the outer pastures fielding during Dodger batting practice, something you will never see in the big leagues. They wanted to become further accustomed to the lights, shadows and background created by the huge triple decked Stadium stands.

Pete Reiser had the worst day in his outfielding career. It was still a ballgame, 2-2, in the 4th, when he stumbled uncertainly and fell going back on Johnson's triple. On the next play he came with a rush on a high ball to left to disconcert Hermanski and the ball fell for a run producing double. In the 7th he let a simple ground single zoom through his legs for three bases. And all afternoon the Yankees were taking the extra base, completely ignoring his arm. Petey's arm was once one of the league's best, but in one of those tragic collisions with the wall that have dimmed a brilliant career, Pete suffered a shoulder injury which has never fully mended.

He cracked out his first hit in the 6th, a savage line single to left. Petey is odds away the most popular Dodger among all the other players. His constant give-all hustle is infectious, and even after he grounds or flies out he never walks slowly back to the dugout. Always breaks into that little run that seems to say, "Never mind, we'll get them."

But a weak arm is a weak arm and especially in center field it can be costly. Shotten must be debating inserting bullet armed Furillo and moving Petey to left, though he hates to give up on Gene Hermanski, who finished the season so well.

OUTSIDE OF LINDELL, who looks like a converted pitcher trying to play the outfield whenever he starts in belatedly for a fly ball—and is just that—the Yankees are playing spectacular defensive ball. George Stirnweiss, the Bronx beauty, has been doing tricks around second. Di Maggio is Di Maggio, the prettiest fielding outfielder in the business. New Dodgers are amazed at the short center field he plays, seemingly inviting trouble from deep flies. But Joe, like Tris Speaker, can afford to play in close and cut off so many would-be Texas league singles because he can go back when he has to like nobody else. Before a ball is hit Joe looks almost languid, like someone just standing around watching. It's the deceptive realization of all truly great athletes who turn on the muscles only when they have to.

THE PEOPLE on the apartment rooftops two blocks away have gotten to feel themselves so much a part of the Stadium crowd that they can be seen standing at attention during the pre-game rendition of the Star Spangled Banner. The only reason they don't stretch in the 7th is that they are standing all game. Comes the 7th, they sit down instead.

It was an exciting game for a few innings, with the Dodgers twice tying the score. Jackie Robinson cracked a two out, two strike single to left to score the first Brooklyn tally amidst much hubbub. Ah, those happy moments.

Dixie's homer to tie it up again was the high point of the Series to date for the few bona fide Dodger fans who managed to get into the Stadium. A cowbell clanged joyously and incessantly from the neighborhood of the standing room customers in the mezzanine as Dixie touched every base and the whole Dodger dugout crowded forward clapping like mad. But that was the last successfull offensive thrust against Reynolds until the meaningless tally in the 9th.

By the 3rd the Yanks had more hits than they made all the first game. Hank Behrman was the victim of atrocious support, with Reiser and Robinson joining the fumble parade already inaugurated by Stanky with an earlier dropping of a throw to second. Rex Barney came in to relieve Hank, presumably to earn his varsity letter. Quickly imbibing the prevailing atmosphere of despair and confusion, Rex failed to budge off the mound and cover first on a play that brought raucous laughter from Yankee fans and sent three Dodger fans screaming for the exits.

Pee-wee Reese didn't have a single putout or assist, tying a World Series record set by only two other shortstops.

A record? A record? There's a positive note! Let's quit writing right here.

By Scorer

Oct. 1, 1947, will go down in Brooklyn as The Black Day. For on that sunny fall afternoon the New York Yankees pounded, pumped, mashed and pulverized the beloved Dodgers before 69,865 horrified spectators at the Bronx Stadium by a score of 10 to 3. A tremendous homer, three jolting triples, some long range doubles and singles accounted for 15 hits off the deliveries of Vic Lombardi, Hank Behrman, Hal Gregg and Rex Barney. Tommy Henrich put one ball into the bleachers; George Stirnweiss, Johnny Lindell and Little Billy Johnson belted out the triples which tied the record of three triples in one game held jointly by the Dodgers in 1916 and the Reds of 1919.

The real reason for that was that the Bombers were blasting most of their shots far, wide and handsome.

They jumped on little Vic Lombardi, the curve balling control hurler who was the Dodgers hope to even the classic, for nine hits and five runs in four innings. Hal Gregg, the next Brooklyn pitcher, lasted two innings as he was smacked for two hits and one run. Next came Hank Behrman, belted for three hits and four runs in one-third of an inning and the Yanks wound it up with one hit off Rex Barney in one and two-thirds frames.

And Dodger fielding was nearly as awful as the pitching. Pete Reiser played fly balls badly, let a hit go through his legs; Gene Hermanski was unsteady on an important fly which fell safe, and Eddie Stanky gummed up a double-play.

Meantime Allie Reynolds pitched steadily, meeting real opposition only from Dixie Walker, who homered with none on and Jackie Robinson, who drove in one run with a single and punched a wasted

Dodgers 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 — 3 9 2
Yanks 1 0 1 1 2 1 4 0 x—10 15 1

double. Reynolds yielded nine hits, fanned five and was seldom in real trouble.

Seldom in World Series history has a team looked so ineffective as the Dodgers did yesterday. Although Lombardi extricated himself from a few jams, he was hit with horrible ferocity. Both Behrman and Barney were guilty of wild pitches which led to scores. The crushing defeat, which set the Series standing at two Yankee victories to no losses.

Stirnweiss met Lombardi's first pitch on the nose, dropping a single in right field. Two more pitches and George was on third base as Henrich put one into short centerfield for a hit. Lindell bounced one to Jorgenson, whose quick throw to Stanky started a double play, but Stirnweiss was in with the first run

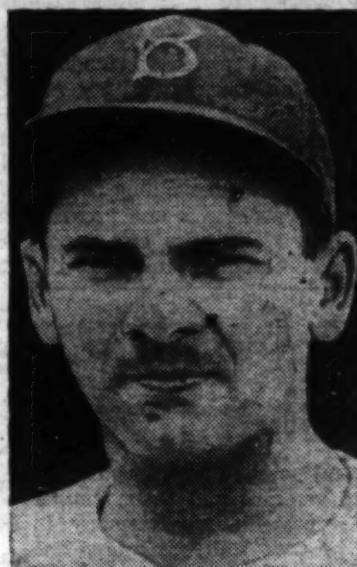
See Page 12 for Bill Mardo's dressing room chatter.

of the game. Reese got his glove on DiMaggio's hot smash, but it glanced off for a single. Little Lom then settled down, fanning McQuinn on a 3-2 pitch.

The Dodgers tied it up in the third when Reese waited out Reynolds for a walk. He hugged second as Jorgenson lined to Henrich and Lombardi flied to DiMaggio. Stanky threw his bat at a pitchout as Reese stole second. Then Eddie punked a hit back of second, which Stirnweiss knocked down but could not throw in time to get Eddie at first. Pee Wee halting at second. Jackie Robinson then lined a hit over short, scoring Reese.

After Reynolds rolled out to Jorgenson, Stirnweiss socked a drive between left and right, scurrying around to third for a triple. Jorgenson took Henrich's foul pop, but Lindell stroked a mighty fly ball to left center. Reiser raced toward it, got his glove on it, but could not hold it, Lindy jamming into third as Stirnweiss tallied. Lombardi then fanned McQuinn for the second time.

The Dodgers immediately evened matters, Dixie Walker smashing a long home run into the lower right field stands. Rey-



BOX SCORE

DODGERS

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Stanky, 2b	4	0	1	3	2	1
J. Robinson, 1b	4	0	2	5	0	0
Reiser, cf	4	0	1	4	0	1
Walker, rf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Hermanski, lf	3	1	0	3	0	0
Edwards, c	4	0	1	5	1	0
Reese, ss	3	1	2	0	2	0
Jorgensen, 3b	4	0	1	3	3	0
Lombardi, p	2	0	0	0	0	0
Gregg, p	0	0	0	0	2	0
Behrman, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barney, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vaughn	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gionfriddo	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	3	9	24	10	2

YANKEES

AB. R. H. PO. A. E.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Stirnweiss, 2b	4	2	3	1	2	0
Henrich, rf	4	1	2	3	0	0
Lindell, lf	4	1	2	2	0	0
DiMaggio, cf	4	0	1	4	0	0
McQuinn, 1b	5	1	2	6	1	0
W. Johnson, 3b	5	2	2	1	2	0
Rizzuto, ss	5	0	1	3	4	0
Berra, c	3	1	0	6	1	1
Reynolds, p	4	2	2	1	0	0
Totals	38	10	15	27	10	1

YANKEES

AB. R. H. PO. A. E.

Little Vic Lombardi had a lot of extra-base pitches in his system yesterday... Whatta system!

nolds then took care of Hermanski on a roller to McQuinn, who also grabbed Edwards' pop fly. Reese hit safely to right, but was thrown out stealing, the first time Berra had caught a Dodger during the Series.

Again Reiser got his glove on a powerful fly, Johnson's to deep center in the Yanks' fourth, but he played it back up and lost it for another triple. Rizzuto dropped a two-base hit in short left, scoring Billy.

Henrich continued the Yankee long distance hitting as he came up in the fifth. He drove a 380-foot homer into the front rows of the right field bleachers. Lindell followed with a double which bounced into the left field stand.

Coach Sukeforth let Lombardi pitch one ball to DiMaggio, then removed him from the box. Hal Gregg taking over. Hal retired DiMaggio when Robinson made a great pick-up of Jorgenson's low throw, keeping Lindell on second. McQuinn put a single just beyond Reese's reach, scoring Big John. A double-play was in the making when Johnson tapped to the box, but Stanky lost Gregg's throw, both runners being safe. Reiser took Rizzuto's fly and Berra fanned.

Another Yankee run slipped over the plate in their sixth when Reynolds singled to left, Stirnweiss walked and Henrich sacrificed, setting the stage for Lindell, who came through with a scoring fly to Hermanski.

It was Behrman in the seventh for the Dodgers, and the Yank hit-

ting continued. McQuinn singling sharply to right, making second on a wild pitch. Johnson failed in two sacrifice tries, then singled past second, scoring McQuinn. Reiser let the ball go through him, Johnson taking third. After Rizzuto popped to Stanky, Berra was intentionally passed. Reynolds poked a hit through Robinson, Johnson counting and Berra pulling up at third. That was all for Behrman, Rex Barney replacing him. Stirnweiss bounded to Robinson but no one covered first, Snuffy getting a hit and Berra scoring. Henrich flied to Reiser, Reynolds moving to third and tallying on a wild pitch.

The final Dodger run came in the ninth when Hermanski walked, took third on Reese's single to left and scored as Jorgenson hit into a force play.

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FILMS - BOOKS - THE ARTS

By TED TINSLEY

I Was a Wall St. Wolf

DURING THE EARLY DAYS of the last depression, I worked on a four-to-midnight shift. The depression was not yet known as the "depression." It was called the "Relaxation," or the "Great Adjustment," or the "Temporary Dislocation." But to me it was always just the depression.

The job I had was poorly paid, and if the boss had his way, I would have received my wages in czarist roubles. I set out for work each afternoon with the same gay spirit as a fourth offender on his way to the Big House. This was no way for a man to live. I decided to tangle with society and lick it single-handed.

Early one afternoon I bought a paper and studied the stock market quotations until I came across a company whose shares were selling for a couple of eighths. Seaboard Airlines, it was called. Then I put on my best Wolf of Wall Street manner, strode into a stockbroker's office, and bought 250 shares of Seaboard outright. This sounds like a lot of shares but it cost me only sixty dollars and some small change—my total liquid capital. I was launched on my career as a financier, a builder of empires, and in my dreams Harriman had many sleepless nights, wondering whether I was going to drive the market up or down.

I took to spending my early afternoons in the stockbroker's office, watching the ticker tape and smoking cigars. I had never smoked cigars before and they cut into my budget considerably. Then, in order to become a really first-rate stock market manipulator, I studied something called the "Dow-Jones Theory of Averages." This theory, to those of you who happen not to be Wall Street speculators, purports to predict the trends in stocks. It is based on a perversion of Hegel, Spinoza, Kant, Marx, Engels, Aristotle, Russell Porter, Keynes, and the diary of Margaret O'Brien. The theory is designed strictly for big-time suckers. C. E. Wilson and McCormick don't break their heads over the Dow hocus-pocus, but big fleas have little fleas and there's plenty of room on the sucker list for the 100,000 dollar stock trader.

As far as I could figure things according to the Dow theory, the market was about to go up, down, or stay where it was. It did one of these things every day, so the theory was pretty good.

Then I took to studying all the other Wall Street dope sheets in order to safeguard my investment in Seaboard Airlines. I lost a lot of sleep doing it.

My stocks began to move, slowly but consistently. Seaboard dropped from eighths to sixteenths. Finally it reached fractions so small that I had to use a slide-rule to determine how many shares you could get for a dollar. Some days Seaboard Airlines would disappear altogether, leaving nothing but a big hole in the brokerage office.

Then I made an important discovery. In my quaint way I had figured that Seaboard Airlines was an air line—a logical enough deduction. But it turned out to be a New York-Florida railroad which was then in the hands of the receivers. Enough is enough. I decided to get out from under. I sold my sixty shares. The market trembled from the shock, but soon pulled itself together. Morgan heaved a sigh of relief. I had left him free to dominate the field.

My losses were 12 dollars and 62 cents, not counting my investment in cigars and the pair of pants I wore out sitting in the broker's office. Thus ended my career as a stock market manipulator. If any of you are contemplating a stock market venture, don't make a move until you consult me. Don't even make a move after you consult me.

When I was finished with the Dow theory, I tried studying Marx instead. Marx works better and doesn't cost as much.

'Fun and Fancy Free'

There are two ways to enjoy Walt Disney's latest film *Fun and Fancy Free*. The first and the easiest method is to bring a couple of children with you and if you can't arrange that then at least do as I did and sit right near one. Some of the excitement and enjoyment is bound to spread right over to where you are sitting. As to how much you

will enjoy this picture if you are alone is questionable. Mr. Disney pokes fun at a lot of things that deserves a good ribbing, for instance the movie and the radio, but it is

all done in such a light and rather childlike way that we found we could venture a smile but never did we laugh out loud.

Actually *Fun and Fancy Free* is two episodes which are tied together in a very loose manner. The first is the story of little Bongo the bear and the second is Mickey Mouse as Jack the Giant-killer. Mickey is his usual ingratiating self and Donald Duck and Goofy are his able assistants. When Donald who is slowly starving to death in the now ruined Happy Valley, goes berserk and screams "I can't stand it, I can't" the children in the audience screamed with delight and anticipation. Donald is a rebel after our own heart and theirs.

In addition there is Edgar Bergen with Charlie McCarthy and Mortimer Snerd and some songs by Dinah Shore. We almost forgot Jiminy Cricket, but hasten to assure you that he is there too.—E.B.

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Where the People Go to School

By Howard Selsam

A recent Gallup Poll asked the question, "Would you like to attend classes and take special courses for adults in some school or college?" 41 percent of those asked said they would. Adult interest was found to be especially high in the field of politics and the social sciences. This is borne out by the experience of the Jefferson School, which, on October 6, begins its fourth year. Thousands of people every term take Science of Society, Political Economy, and other courses in social science.

It is frequently admitted that adult courses given by our colleges do not attract people in these very subjects. The Jefferson School does. The reason is not hard to find. At the Jefferson School all study of society is guided by the principle that we can and must do something about it, that theory and practice are inseparable, that our present difficulties can be overcome by the united efforts of the masses of people when they are armed with understanding of the nature of social forces and the laws of social development.

CHANGE THE WORLD

For Marxists, education is not a mere learning of facts. It is not the pursuit of pure and absolute truth for its own sake. It is not learning to conform to and accept the existing situation. Nor is it also the pragmatic love of action for its own sake without knowledge of social laws and without direction and long range aims. To Marxists, education is learning the nature of the world with the aim of controlling nature and helping society move in a progressive direction. The purpose is to change society by making it serve better the needs and desires of a working people. For such education nothing is sacred but the



DR. HOWARD SELSAM
Director, Jefferson School

people themselves—no institutions or forms are sacred, fixed and final. The one imperative is that the productive section of society—the working class should live ever better, should be ever more able to master all the conditions of their life, so that they rule their world instead of being ruled by it. Marxism reveals that history exhibits patterns and laws and a direction and that when we know these laws and this direction we can help to make history instead of merely being made by it.

Such education is unfortunately

not found in our recognized schools and colleges. Does college philosophy, economics, political theory help us to find our way around in the world today? It tends rather to produce Don Quixotes who so misunderstand what they perceive by their senses (and read in the newspapers) that they tilt with windmills instead of fighting the powerful and rapacious forces that rule our society. Our old line schools are dedicated to the production of Don Quixotes in the form of Horatio Alger or Emersonian individualists who don't and won't know that there are conflicting classes in society, that there is no more free enterprise, and that socialism is not a dream but a reality.

CENTER OF LEARNING

Education at the Jefferson School, the largest Marxist educational center in the Western hemisphere, is neither to fit the people into the world of the past nor into that of the future. It is to enable the workingman to make the future. It endeavors to give its students the knowledge which will help them to make a better world and it teaches them that they can do so only in alliance with the workers and all the exploited to whom the future belongs. It belongs to them because theirs is the need to struggle ever forward to build a world free from exploitation, a world where men can live like men and all men will be brothers. It is to the building of such a world that the Jefferson School is dedicated.

**Elie Siegmeister's 1st Symphony
Premiered by Philharmonic Oct. 30**

The Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York announces the opening program of its 106th year on Thursday evening, Oct. 9, at Carnegie Hall, under the direction of Leopold Stokowski, who will conduct the first four weeks of the season. The program is repeated October 10 and 12.

Thursday evening, Friday afternoon, Sunday afternoon, Oct. 9, 10 and 12:

Sinfonia from the Church Cantata, "Ich stehe mit einem Fuss in Grabe," Bach.

Symphony 2 in D major, Brahms, Three Nocturnes, Debussy. Nuages-Fetes-Sirenes (with Women's Chorus of the Westminster Choir).

Daphnis et Chloe, Suite No. 2, Ravel.

During the succeeding three weeks Stokowski plans considerable modern music in addition to the standard works of the repertoire. Among them are the premiere of Elie Siegmeister's First Symphony, the first performance in symphonic form of Marion Bauer's Sun Splendour, the first New York performance of Khatchaturian's Masquerade Suite, the first Philharmonic performances of Messiaen's L'Ascension, and Prairie Night and Celebration Dance from Copland's Billy the Kid, the Shostakovich Prelude in E flat minor, and Griffes' White Peacock.

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ELIE STEGMEISTER

completed last March and like most of the composer's music American in flavor and content, will have its premiere Oct. 30 and will be repeated on the 31st and on Nov. 1 and 2. Messiaen's Four Symphonies, Meditations for Orchestra, "The Ascension" will be heard on Saturday, Nov. 1.

Myra Hess, who has not played with the Philharmonic for over ten years, will be soloist under Stokowski in the Schumann Piano Concerto on Oct. 30 and 31.

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Daily Worker

New York, Thursday, October 2, 1947

'We'll Win at Home', Say Defiant Dodgers

By Bill Mardo

"Wait'll we get them in Flatbush!" echoed the Dodger dressing room after that goshawful 10-3 wallop. No, the boys weren't down yet. And as Burt Shotton said, they feel playing at Ebbets Field "is gonna make a helluva difference." Shotton frankly confessed that Petey Reiser didn't look very good on some plays, and also hinted that Carl Furillo might replace Gene Hermanski in the outer gardens this afternoon, when Joe Hatten and ol' Bobo Newsom lock horns in the critical third game.

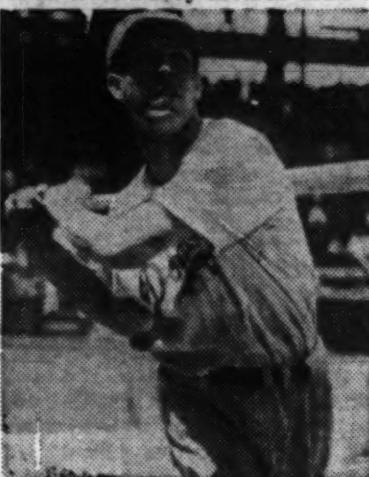
Reiser was no less frank than his boss, admitting he should've grabbed Johnson's smack that went for a triple. "I flipped down my glasses too soon, and next thing I knew I'd lost the ball in the sun," said Pistol Pete.

The Yankee shower-room was, to be expected, scene of obvious confidence. Every last man of a Bronxite believes they've got Brooklyn on the run and nothing's going to stop them now—not even the unfriendly (to them!) Dodger backyard on Bedford Avenue. Johnny Lindell felt plenty good about his two extra-base smashes. "That triple I hit was a bad pitch," he grinned impishly.

Big John said Reiser's unfortunate afternoon was understandable. "There was quite a cigarette smoke haze around home-plate and I had lots of trouble too trying to follow the ball coming out."

A lad of 16 or so, rather childish for his size, I thought, leaned over the pressbox railing on his way out of the Stadium. "No contest . . . just NO contest!" he screeched. "Like a bunch of bush leaguers tryin' to play in the majors!"

On the downtown bound IRT two



REISER

Yanks fans sat coldly analyzing the affair. "It's all over now," one said. He tapped his heart meaningfully. "Morale. The Yanks have knocked the morale right out of them." The other nodded. "I think so too." All of this without a smile, mind you. Tell me, can Yankee fans enthuse with the same unemotional demeanor that typifies the Bomber brand of play?

Early yesterday morning Flatbush had just begun to fight. In a little luncheonette on Church Avenue and 18th Street, a middle-aged woman sat at the counter and said to the short-orders man. "I think we'll do it today . . . don't you? Vic Lombardi should be able to beat the Yankees . . . shouldn't

he? If only those Yankees make just one mistake, we'll win. The Dodgers sure know how to take advantage of the other team's mistakes . . . don't they?" Lady, they lost . . . didn't they?

Evidently the Yank partisans saw enough the first day, because there was slightly less than a sold-out house yesterday. They were still selling bleacher tickets when I reached the ballpark at 12:30. On Opening Day there were 18,000 people fighting for 14,000 bleacher seats by 9 a.m.

Hmph. We don't give up that easy in Brooklyn.

Leo Durocher is as much a part of the scene as ever. That daily riot behind the Dodger dugout at the first two games were autograph hounds trying to get Lippy's John Hancock. Oh yes. A few of the males were slightly interested in Lorraine.

Amazing old Dixie Walker bent over to shake hands with his old boss and got locked in long conversation. It must've been quite educational too, because Dixie came through with one of his rare homeruns a few frames later.

Not quite the knock that Henrich's was, but a bona-fide circuit clout nonetheless.

I have just been handed a telegram. Dated Boston, and signed by one Eddie Garfield, it simply says "Give Up?"

Hell no! Today's another day and the sun always shines brighter in Brooklyn . . . doesn't it?

Hmm, that lady's really got me doing it.

BROADWAY BEAT

By BARNARD RUBIN

DESPITE Eric Johnston's statement to the Un-American Committee that the movie industry will be glad to cooperate, the fact is that Hollywood is not happily united behind Johnston's line.

Many studio heads and leading figures were and are more than anxious to give the Un-Americans the Howard Hughes technique and ridicule it into a national laughing stock.

Although they never let on publicly, many of the industry's big wheels despise Johnston and feel he is using Hollywood to further his own vice-presidential ambitions. . . .

TOWN TALK

Eleanor Roosevelt will moderate round table discussions on world problems for the American Broadcasting Company's "World Security Workshop" starting this Sunday. Mrs. Roosevelt will select UN delegates for each week's panel. . . .

Rodgers and Hammerstein's new musical *Allegro*, which opens Friday, now has an advance sale of \$600,000. . . .

Norman Burnside, who writes those letters to PM, has a play up for consideration dealing with international cartels. . . .

Barry Gray quitting WOR. The president of the National Association of Disc Jockeys and that station's management have been locking horns continuously for the past four years. The fight came out in the open last year when Gray took a few verbal pokes at New York Daily Mirror night club columnist Lee Mortimer, and WOR got all fluctuary. . . .

Don Hollenbeck's "CBS Views the Press" getting material on Variety, the entertainment world's weekly bible. . . .

Salvadore Dali illustrating Simon and Schuster's book of Billy Rose's "Pitching Horseshoes" columns. . . .

Comedian Jack Guilford was startled when, coming out of his agent's office, he noticed a girl staring fixedly at him. Suddenly she burst into hilarious laughter.

Jack looked down at his trousers, felt his hat to make sure it was on straight, checked the color of his tie, and then, reassured—and a comedian to the last—went up to the girl and wistfully thanked her. . . .

Clark Foreman, president of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, has invited members of the Un-American Committee to be the Conference's guests at a benefit performance of Theodore Ward's new play, *Our Lan'*. Dr. Foreman told the Committee which had been attacking the Conference, "We feel Theodore Ward's excellent play speaks for our cause most eloquently. . . .

Frank Vizetelly, long known as an American language and dictionary expert, permitted himself to be used in the publicity campaign of Cecil B. de Mille's gigantic piece of slush, *Unconquered*. He awarded a \$1,000 prize to the contest winner which allegedly best described *Unconquered*. The word was *Paramonumental*. Monumental stupidity, I call it.

In line with the State Department's policy of creating our own Iron Curtain the new Universal film *The Senator Was Indiscreet*, a movie which lampoons some U. S. senators, will not be shown outside the U. S. . . .

The Catholic hierarchy has removed Father Dunne from his teaching post at Loyola University in California. Father Dunne was in the news, you may recall, when he defended the Conference of Studio Unions from red-baiting attacks. Church authorities have put him into Retreat, which means retirement from public life to study religious works. . . .

A friend of playwright John Morley had been doing volunteer work in a mental institution.

One of his duties involved playing chess with an inmate who happened to be a schizophrenic (a split or dual personality).

Despite his best efforts the schizophrenic won every game from Morley's friend, many times beating him badly.

Finally his friend complained bitterly to Morley, who replied soothingly: "What do you expect? It's two against one!" . . .

Speculators Make Hay

CHICAGO, Oct. 1 (UP).—

March and December wheat prices shot up to new all-time highs today when President Truman announced a food conservation drive to permit export of an extra 100,000,000 bushels of grain to western Europe.

March wheat closed at a

new high of \$2.89½ a bushel on the Chicago Board of Trade. December wheat hit a new high of \$2.92½ and closed at \$2.91¼-¾. The soaring market may bring \$3 a bushel wheat for December contracts tomorrow.

commodities.

"The only security for farm people," he stressed, "is when workers in the cities eat three meals a day."

The two-day session, consisting of

AFL, CIO, Railroad, Int'l Ass'n of

Machinists and Farmer Union rep-

resentatives, set forth goals in a

panel dealing with a "Bill of

Rights for Farmers and Workers,"

which urged adequate real wages

for the workers and a guaranteed

fair return for the farmers; universal disarmament as a step toward

peace; adequate farm and city

housing. Congressional passage of

an FEPC; improved health legisla-

tion; furthering of producer-to-

consumer co-ops; conservation of

human and natural resources.

High Food Prices Peril People's Health, City Officials Warn

Unless the rise in food prices is checked, illnesses brought on by malnutrition will soar, Commissioner of Hospitals Edward M. Bernecker informed Mayor O'Dwyer yesterday. Bernecker's report was one of five submitted to the mayor on the effect of high food prices on their departments.

The mayor, two weeks ago, requested city department heads to determine if high prices were menacing the health of the public.

Bernecker told how patients suffering from diabetes and other serious illnesses which require special foods are feeling the "adverse effects."

"So sharp has been the impact of present rising foods costs," he told the Mayor, "that it is causing the deepest concern among the doctors, nurses and social workers dealing with them." He called the 30 percent to 50 percent increase in the price of insulin a "staggering blow to diabetics."

WARNS OF DANGER

He warned that if the present trend of living costs continues there is "grave danger that the health of large segments of our population will deteriorate."

Commissioner of Health Israel Weinstein reported that present food prices are endangering children and pregnant women. "For months, and in the steadily rising crescendo," Weinstein said, "mothers who bring their children to our child health stations have complained that they simply cannot afford to buy proper food for their youngsters." He told how when child

health station doctors suggested to mothers that they feed their children three eggs a week, the mothers "simply shrugged their shoulders."

The Commissioner's report showed how rising prices have seriously affected the housewife's ability to provide her family with an adequate diet on her former food budget allowance.

The total cost of a selected weekly food budget for a family of four was \$23.60 in January, 1946, and Weinstein submitted a table indicating that in January, 1947, a year later, the cost had risen to \$28.33, approximately 20 percent higher. "Now in September 1947, the cost is computed at \$30.07, 27 percent above the January 1946 figure," Weinstein asserted.

RELIEF FAMILIES SUFFER

Welfare Commissioner Edward Rhatigan admitted his department's allowance index showed families on relief are paying 32 percent more for food than they did in June 1946 and that actually "they can buy only about 75 percent of the food that they actually need at prevailing prices with the money allowed them by the department of welfare."

School chief Andrew J. Clauson, Jr., compared present cost of school lunches with those of June, 1946 and the average number of school lunches now being served. He said

that the additional cost of food consumed by the 225,000 children who now take lunch in school is \$11,000 a day more "than the cost of the same quantities and kinds of food in June, 1946." Based on 200 school days a year, this rise in food costs for the Board of Education amounts to \$2,200,000 annually.

He said that the sharp increase in the number of free lunches served in school "is particularly noteworthy." The school system is now serving 45,000 free lunches a day as compared with 35,300 in June, 1946, an increase of 27.5 percent and an indication of the growing poverty among thousands of families in the city.

Chiang Kai-shek's Troops Take Chefoo

NANKING, Oct. 1.—Kuomintang troops, supported by strong air and sea units, today captured the vital port of Chefoo on Shantung Peninsula from the Communists.

Kuomintang reinforcements, meanwhile, streamed from Peiping and Tientsin through the Great Wall pass at Linyu to combat a new Communist offensive along 100 miles of the Peiping-Mukden railway.

Peace, Prices Main Issues, Says Patton

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 1.—James G. Patton, national president of the Farmers Union, speaking before the second annual northwest Farmers and Workers Conference here, declared that "peace and prices are the two primary concerns of people today. Patton urged restoration of across-the-board control . . . with no singling out of agricultural